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L9: Entry 9 of 11 File: USPT Aug 4, 1992

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5135516 A
TITLE: Lubricious antithrombogenic catheters, guidewires and coatings

Brief Summary Text (15):
In various embodiments, the ammonium cation is provided by applying an aqueous solution. The method may include; drying the polymer coating after applying the ammonium cation; drying the coating before providing the buffer solution; selecting a sodium bicarbonate buffer; applying the buffer solution to enhance lubriciousness by the formation of salts of the acid groups; providing the lubricious polymer may include providing to the surface a primer solution including isocyanate and providing a hydrophilic polymer to the isocyanate. The coefficient of friction of the coating after applying the buffer solution may be less than about 0.1; the hydrophilic polymer may have a molecular weight from about 200,000 to 5,000,000 and be selected from polyacrylic acid, crotonic acid, maleic acid and amino acids and their derivatives and copolymers; the preformed surface may be formed of nylon, polyurethane, polyester, "C-Flex", "Percuflex", "Kraton" or polyethylene; the ammonium cation may be the benzalkonium cation formed by dissociation of benzalkonium chloride; ammonium cation may be provided in a manner causing reaction of cation with the acid groups to form ammonium salts; the ammonium cation and heparin may be applied in the manner to provide a coating which is about 1.0 to 10 microns thick when dry; the coating may be about 2 to 5 micrpns thick when dry; the thickness of the coating may increase by about six to ten times when wet; the thickness of the coating may be about 20 microns when wet; the coating may be applied to an angioplasty catheter; the coating may be applied to an angioplasty balloon catheter; the coating may be applied to a guidewire, a polymer coated guidewire, and other devices used in the vascular system.

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L11: Entry 3 of 8 File: PGPB Nov 7, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020164290 A1
TITLE: Biocompatible compounds for sustained release pharmaceutical drug delivery systems

Summary of Invention Paragraph:
[0017] In order to provide rapid biodegradation and good physical characteristics, the biodegradable polymer preferably has a number-average molecular weight of no greater than about 1800, and more preferably no greater than 1500 (and generally no less than about 700), and a polydispersity of less than about 1.3, more preferably less than about 1.2, and most preferably less than about 1.15. The biodegradable polymer preferably comprises at least one chain of units of the formula --[O--R.sup.1--C(O)]-- wherein each R.sup.1 is an independently selected organic group that links the oxygen atom to the carbonyl group. More preferably, the biodegradable polymer is polylactic acid, polyglycolic acid, or polylactic-co-glycolic acid; and most preferably, it is poly-L-lactic acid. Some examples of uses for such biodegradable polymers having a relatively narrow molecular weight distribution include preformed drug-containing powders and particles (e.g., microspheres), such as used in dry powder inhalation systems, nebulizers, injection formulations, topical sprays, and suspension type MDI aerosol formulations, as well as subcutaneous implants, drug-delivery dental packs, and other drug-delivery systems. Polymers having such a relatively narrow molecular weight distribution can be prepared by any suitable means for limiting polydispersity. One preferred technique is to use a supercritical fluid, such as carbon dioxide, to fractionate the polymer. This useful technique is applicable to the biocompatible polymers described herein, as well as to other polymers in general.

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L11: Entry 8 of 8 File: USPT Oct 3, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6126919 A
TITLE: Biocompatible compounds for pharmaceutical drug delivery systems

Brief Summary Text (21):
In order to provide rapid biodegradation and good physical characteristics, the biodegradable polymer preferably has a number-average molecular weight of no greater than about 1800, and more preferably no greater than 1500 (and generally no less than about 700), and a polydispersity of less than about 1.3, more preferably less than about 1.2, and most preferably less than about 1.15. The biodegradable polymer preferably comprises at least one chain of units of the formula --[O--R.sup.1 --C(O)]-- wherein each R.sup.1 is an independently selected organic group that links the oxygen atom to the carbonyl group. More preferably, the biodegradable polymer is polylactic acid, polyglycolic acid, or polylactic-co-glycolic acid; and most preferably, it is poly-L-lactic acid. Some examples of uses for such biodegradable polymers having a relatively narrow molecular weight distribution include preformed drug-containing powders and particles (e.g., microspheres), such as used in dry powder inhalation systems, nebulizers, injection formulations, topical sprays, and suspension type MDI aerosol formulations, as well as subcutaneous implants, drug-delivery dental packs, and other drug-delivery systems. Polymers having such a relatively narrow molecular weight distribution can be prepared by any suitable means for limiting polydispersity. One preferred technique is to use a supercritical fluid, such as carbon dioxide, to fractionate the polymer. This useful technique is applicable to the biocompatible polymers described herein, as well as to other polymers in general.

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